Rose State College
Annual Fire and Security Report
2014

Prepared in Compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Statistics Act

Office of the Vice President
For Administrative Services
Contents

2 Welcome from the President
3 Introduction
4 Reporting a Crime or Emergency
4 Emergency Numbers
4 Emergency Notification: Timely Warnings
5 Voluntary Confidential Reporting
5 Campus Security Authorities
6 Campus Law Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction
7 Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs
7 Criminal Activity Off Campus
8 Emergency Operations Plan
9 Alcohol and Illegal Drugs and Substance Abuse Education
10 Drug Use by Students and Employees
12 Sexual Misconduct and Harassment Policy
14 Sex Offender Registration
14 Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics
15 Rose State College Annual Crime Statistics
16 Fire Safety Report
16 Clery Act Reporting Descriptions
17 Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Rose State College is accredited by The Higher Learning Commission: A Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, 230 South LaSalle Street, Suite 7-500, Chicago, IL 60604-1411, Telephone: 1-800-621-7440. Rose State College, in compliance with Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Executive Order 11246, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; Americans with Disabilities Act of 2008 (ADAAA); Generic Information Act of 2008 (GINA); and other federal laws and regulations, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, age, national origin, religion, disability, genetic information, sexual orientation, or status as a veteran in any of its policies, practices or procedures. This includes but is not limited to: admissions, employment, financial aid, and education programs, activities or services. The Affirmative Action Officer is the Executive Director, Human Resources/AAO. This publication is issued by Rose State College, as authorized by the Board or Regents.
Welcome from the President

Dear Campus Community:

Welcome to Rose State College! As members of the college community, each of us assumes the obligation of compliance with all college policies and campus regulations. I am therefore pleased to announce that the 2014 Rose State College Security and Fire Safety Report, now is available online. Additional copies are available for print in the Office of the Coordinator, Safety, Security and Risk Management, Student Center Room 128.

Rose State College has been taking increased measures for preventing and responding to potentially violent situations on campus. This year’s Report contains a wealth of useful information regarding those measures, ranging from reporting sexual misconduct and various other crimes to the emergency notification systems available at the college. The College also has a Threat Assessment and Behavioral Intervention Team (TABIT) to analyze reports of campus members in crisis or who are exhibiting unusual or dangerous behavior. The College collaborates with the Midwest City Police Department and other law enforcement agencies to ensure emergency situations are addressed promptly and appropriately. The College continues to research new methods of increasing safety and security awareness on campus, including the development and implementations of training exercises and scenarios.

The Rose State College Annual Security and Fire Safety Report for 2014 outlines the College’s obligations, responsibilities, policies and procedures regarding campus safety and security including emergency management. I encourage everyone to become familiar with the contents of this report, as it relates to the College’s safety record and the plans in place to serve and protect the campus community. You will find details regarding campus policies for reporting crime and the institution’s response to reports of crime, annual disclosure of crime statistics, emergency preparations and procedures, campus safety programs and procedures, description of drug and alcohol abuse counseling and referral programs and the College’s policy regarding sexual assault.

New to this year’s report is information regarding the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments, as specified in the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act. SaVE requires that incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking be disclosed in our annual crime statistics report. Additionally, students or employees reporting victimization will be provided with their written rights to assistance, changes in academic or working situations, obtain or enforce a no contact directive or restraining order and have a clear description of their institution’s disciplinary process and know the range of possible sanctions.

Thank you for making Rose State College a safe and secure campus for our students, employees and visitors.

Dr. Jeanie Webb
President
Introduction

This report was prepared by Rose State College in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act, and the initiatives identified in the Oklahoma Campus Life and Safety and Security (CLASS) Task Force. This report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Rose State College; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the Campus. The report also includes institutional policies on campus security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, and other matters.

Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those incidents reported to the Midwest City Police Department, designated campus security officials as defined under the Act, and other local law enforcement agencies. Each year, an email notification is sent to all enrolled students, faculty, and staff, providing information on how to access the Annual Security Report online. Copies of this report may also be obtained from the Rose State College Student Center, Room 128, and the Office of Administrative Services, 6420 S.E. 15th Street, Midwest City, Oklahoma.

The Policies and procedures identified in this document have been developed to ensure the safety and security of students, faculty, staff and visitors to the campus. The commitment of Rose State College to the most fundamental principles of academic freedom, equality of opportunity, and human dignity requires that decisions involving students and employees be based on individual merit and be free from discrimination in all its forms.

Rose State College prohibits discrimination or harassment against any person on the basis of race, color, sex, age, national origin, religion, disability, genetic information, sexual orientation, or status as a veteran in any of its policies, practices or procedures. Rose State College will comply with all federal and state nondiscrimination, equal opportunity and affirmative action laws, orders and regulations. This nondiscrimination policy applies to, but is not limited to: admissions, employment, financial aid, and education programs, activities or services.

College complaint and grievance procedures provide employees and students with the means to resolve complaints alleging discrimination. Members of the public should direct their inquiries or complaints to Rose State College’s Executive Director, Human Resources/AAO, Administration Building, Room 104; telephone (405) 733-7979. (See College’s Policies and Procedures Manual, Thirty-Fifth Revision, Sec. 1-2. Equal Employment Opportunity Statement, pp. III-1-1 & III-1-2.)
Reporting a Crime or Emergency
Community members, students, faculty, staff and visitors are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes and public safety-related incidents to the Rose State College security staff, Midwest City Police or Campus Security Authorities.

For general information, contact the Campus Security Office at 733-7313 or the Rose State College Security Coordinator at 736-0213 for non-emergencies. Regarding emergencies, dial 911 or use the emergency telephones located in campus parking lots and campus buildings. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or in the campus mall areas should be reported to security or police. Crimes should be reported to the Campus Security Office for the purpose of issuing timely warning reports to the community and for inclusion in the annual disclosure report.

Emergency Response
In response to a call of a reported crime or emergency, Midwest City Police will dispatch an officer to investigate the incident. Incidents reported to the Campus Security Office that are criminal in nature are forwarded to the Midwest City Police Department for investigation. College incident reports and information obtained during investigations may also be forwarded to the Office of Student Conduct for review and referral for potential action, as appropriate. If assistance is required from the local police or fire departments, Campus Security will contact the appropriate department. If a sexual offense should occur, staff on the scene, including Midwest City Police, will offer the victim a wide variety of services.

Emergency Notification: Timely Warnings
Emergency Notifications are issued whenever a serious crime or series of crimes – on campus or in the surrounding communities – poses a continuing risk to students and employees. Emergency notifications are issued for specific crime classifications such as murder, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, manslaughter, arson and any hate crimes involving bodily injury in which the victim was intentionally selected due to actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability. Notifications may also be posted for other crimes when deemed necessary by Rose State College Executive Staff. Emergency notification on the Rose State College campus is provided through various media, including email and web based notifications, the campus emergency phone system and text messaging to participants in the College’s Emergency Notification Text System.
Email and Website Notification
Rose State College will issue emergency notification via the College’s web page at “www.rose.edu.” In addition, when issuing an emergency notification, College authorities will send a mass email to all students, faculty and staff indicating an emergency exists on campus and providing information on the incident and how faculty, staff and students should respond to the emergency (evacuation, shelter in place, etc.).

Emergency Phone System
Rose State College has implemented an emergency telephone system that includes phones located in each classroom and in strategic locations around campus. This system provides instantaneous communication with the Campus Security Office and is capable of providing emergency notification to individual classrooms, buildings or campus-wide announcements.

Notification via Cellular Phone
All faculty, staff and students are encouraged to participate in the Rose State College Emergency Cellular Phone Notification Program. Individuals may participate by texting “ROSE” to ATT411 (288411). Upon determination by the College’s Executive Staff that an emergency situation exists, the College’s Director of Marketing and Public Relations will issue an emergency notification to all registered participants in the program. It is important to note that participation in this program is voluntary and cellular provider charges may apply. To discontinue this service, simply text “STOP” to ATT411.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting
Rose State College encourages individuals who witness or have been a victim of a crime to immediately report the incident by calling 911 (or 9-911 from a College phone). For non-emergency incidents, contact 736-0213. Police reports in the state of Oklahoma are public records and Midwest City Police cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reports for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can be made to other campus authorities as identified below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rose State College Campus Security Authorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Director of Student Conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Associate Vice President of Enrollment Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Title IX Coordinator / Executive Director, Human Resources/AAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinator of Student Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Athletic Program Coaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Coordinator of Safety, Security and Risk Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contract Security Staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Campus Security Authorities
Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are defined by the Clery Act as individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not work for the Midwest City Police Department, or officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities including, but not limited to: student activities, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.

The Rose State College Contract Security Coordinator collects these reports from the College’s reporting organizations including Student Affairs and Enrollment Management, Human Resources/AAO and the Security Office. Each of these reports is reviewed by College authorities to ensure the requirements for reporting under the Clery Act are met.
Campus Law Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction

Security for Rose State College students, faculty, staff and visitors is provided by contract security forces and Midwest City Law Enforcement Officers. Each organization is responsible for specific areas of campus security and the organization’s cooperation fully ensures College participants enjoy a safe and secure campus environment.

Contract Security Officers

Campus contract security officers are on duty 24-hours a day, 7 days a week, and are responsible for ensuring the daily security of campus facilities and grounds. Contract security officers are fully CLEET certified and provide parking and traffic control, building access, 24/7 monitoring of the campus closed circuit security camera system and special security requests, such as security escort. Contract security officers do not have law enforcement authority, nor do they provide investigation of criminal activity on campus.

Midwest City Police Officers

Rose State College employs MWCPD officers in a part-time status to provide full law enforcement services on campus. MWCPD officers have full law enforcement authority as authorized by the State of Oklahoma and have authority to conduct investigations into criminal activity and egregious violations of College policy involving students, staff or faculty. Their jurisdiction includes all property owned or controlled by the College, as well as streets adjacent to and running through the campus.

Interagency and Interlocal Coordination

Rose State College cooperates fully with the Midwest City Police Department, the Oklahoma County Sheriff’s Department, the Oklahoma Highway Patrol and other state and federal law enforcement agencies. These agencies routinely exchange crime-related reports and statistics and conduct cooperative patrols, special events, investigations and special unit operations.

Security and Access to Campus Facilities

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guests and visitors during normal business hours – Monday through Friday – and for limited designated hours on Saturday, Sunday and holidays. Facilities are maintained, and their security monitored, in the interest of campus security. Many cultural and athletic events held in College facilities, such as the Professional Training and Education Center and the Communications Center, are open to the public. Other facilities such as the Rose State bookstore, Learning Resources Center and cafeterias also provide services to the public.

Access to academic and administrative facilities on Campus is generally limited to students, employees and visitors for the purpose of studying, working, teaching and conducting other College business. However, the academic buildings are open and accessible during normal business hours and often into the evening hours for classes and meetings, and as such visitors can gain access during those hours. Each academic building has established its’ hours based on the needs of the specific academic department.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Campus facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. Contract security staff and Midwest City Police Officers regularly patrol the campus and report malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to the Physical Plant for correction. Other members of the College community are encouraged to report equipment problems to the Security Office or to the Physical Plant.
Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

The goal of Rose State College’s administration is to prevent crimes from occurring, rather than react to crimes after the fact. The goal of crime prevention is to eliminate or minimize criminal opportunities whenever possible and to encourage students, faculty and staff to be responsible for both their own safety and the safety of others. During New Student Orientation, students and their parents are informed about the types of crimes that occur on campus and the prevention resources offered by the College. The Midwest City Police Department provides a variety of crime prevention workshops that are available to faculty, staff and students. Information about these presentations/workshops is available by contacting the Safety and Security Coordinator at 736-0213.

Emergency Phones
Rose State College has an extensive network of blue emergency telephones strategically located in parking lots around campus in the familiar lighted emergency kiosks. The phones are connected directly to emergency call centers which are monitored 24-hours a day, 7 days a week, including all holidays. The phones can be used to request help, report a crime in progress, report suspicious activities, request an escort, or for any other type of emergency one may encounter. To summon help, press the button on the emergency phone and the call will be answered by call center staff that will ask the individual to explain their situation and will send the appropriate help to the individual’s location. As part of safety preparedness, individuals on campus should be aware of the locations of the nearest emergency phones as they move around campus.

Campus Safety and Security Advisory Committee (CSSAC)
This committee was established to serve in an official advisory capacity to College administration. Comprised of individuals with various responsibilities relative to the safe and secure operation of the Rose State College campus, the mission of the CSSAC is to provide the College’s Executive Staff with information regarding crime and fear abatement, law enforcement, public safety and emergency preparedness. The role of the CSSAC is advising and consulting – with the goal of enhancing the College’s community-oriented public safety philosophy.

Threat Assessment and Behavioral Intervention Team (TABIT)
The Threat Assessment and Behavioral Intervention Team (TABIT) is comprised of professional staff members from Rose State College. TABIT was created to serve the College in balancing the needs of individual students and the greater campus community. TABIT’s mission is to identify and address alleged concerning student behaviors that are potentially disruptive and may include mental health and/or safety issues.

Criminal Activity Off Campus
The Office of Student Conduct maintains close communication with the Campus Security Office and Midwest City Police Department staff to monitor criminal activity involving students and student organizations. Administrative reports from the police departments are forwarded to other departments on campus for further action as appropriate.

The College may pursue disciplinary action for off-campus violations of College rules in those instances in which the College was substantially affected, whether or not the activity was criminal in nature. Reports of violations by students may be referred to the Office of Student Conduct for review and recommendations.
Emergency Operations Plan

As required by federal and state law, Rose State College has developed a comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan that details immediate response and evacuation procedures, including the use of electronic and cellular communication. The College’s Emergency Operations Plan includes information about Incident Management Teams; College operating status parameters; incident priorities; shelter-in-place and evacuation guidelines and overall command and control procedures.

Rose State College authorities have received training in Incident Command and the National Incident Management System. When a serious incident occurs that poses an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually members of the Security Office, Midwest City Police Department, Midwest City Fire Department, Midwest City Regional Medical Center, or other emergency response professionals. These organizations cooperate with Rose State College administrative staff to manage any incidents on campus. Depending on the size, scale and seriousness of the incident, other College departments and other local, state or federal agencies may also be involved in responding to the incident.

If a situation arises that poses a verified, imminent, or ongoing potential threat to the safety, security, or health of students or employees, a Campus Alert will be issued to expedite emergency response and/or evacuation procedures. The goal of a Campus Alert is to notify as many people as possible, as rapidly as possible, with adequate follow-up information as needed. Follow-up information will be available via use of the College’s emergency notification system (use of text, email, web alert and emergency phone system) on a case-by-case basis. If follow-up information is critical to the community, it may be disseminated using additional mechanisms at the discretion of the Rose State College President or their designee. Additional mechanisms may include public media outlets, NOAA emergency alert radios and/or the telephone alert directory. Campus Alerts are issued for incidents such as an active threat/shooter, major hazardous materials release, major fire, extended power outage, infectious disease outbreak, or a tornado that would directly impact campus.

The College has implemented a formal process that gives the President or Executive Staff the authority to confirm a significant emergency or dangerous situation; to develop the content; to determine the appropriate segment(s) of the campus community to receive the notification; and to initiate some or all of the campus alert systems to send an emergency message to the campus community. The process also stipulates that an immediate emergency message will not be sent if, in the professional judgment of authorities, the message would compromise efforts to assist a victim, or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. It also authorizes the President or member of the Executive Staff to create and initiate the Campus Alert. The President or member of Executive Staff issuing the alert may also consult directly with the Director of Marketing and Public Relations to ensure the immediate, timely notification of the campus via the emergency notification mechanisms mentioned above.

As a part of the comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan for the College, regularly scheduled drills, exercises, and follow-through activities are conducted annually. Tabletop exercises are conducted for various campus units identified as having emergency response responsibilities in order to test response and evacuation procedures. All exercises are documented and appropriate after-action-reports are completed and submitted for evaluation. After-action-reports are completed detailing lessons learned and follow-up items are identified with responsibilities assigned to appropriate campus entities. The College’s Emergency Operations Plan, which was developed consistent with the federal NIMS system and the concepts outlined in the Oklahoma Campus Life and Safety and Security (CLASS) Task Force, is posted on the Rose State College website at (http://www.rose.edu/Websites/rose2010/Images/Other/Emergency_Procedures.pdf) to be used in conjunction with campus exercises.
Alcohol and Illegal Drugs and Substance Abuse Education

The information in this section is in accordance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (P.L. 101-226).

Rose State College promotes a safe and healthy educational environment that rejects substance abuse as an acceptable life style. Abuse of alcohol and/or controlled substances can seriously impair your health and your ability to work and study. Additionally, it can cause you to endanger the safety and well-being of others. To that end, the College has implemented stringent policies regarding alcohol and illegal drug use. You should familiarize yourself with the College’s standard of conduct and disciplinary actions taken against students or employees who violate that standard, as outlined below.

Prevention of substance abuse is sought in several ways by:

- Promoting accurate information on drug use;
- Encouraging healthy use of leisure time through recreation and other activities;
- Enhancing skills for dealing with stress, and;
- Working with campus leaders to establish a healthy environment.

How Drugs Affect Your Health

Adverse health effects can range from nausea and anxiety to coma and death. There are risks associated with the chronic use of all psychoactive drugs, including alcohol. A pregnant woman who uses alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs exposes her fetus to serious risks, including miscarriage, low birth weight and brain damage. Substance abuse may involve controlled substances, illegal drugs, and alcohol—all of which pose a health risk. When drugs are used in combination, their negative effects on the mind and body are often multiplied beyond the effects of the same drugs taken on their own.

Alcohol is the drug most frequently abused on college campuses and in our society. Even small amounts of alcohol significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a vehicle, increasing your chances of having an accident. Consumption of alcohol may be a factor in the incidence of aggressive crimes, including date rape and domestic abuse. Moderate to large amounts of alcohol severely impair your ability to learn and remember information. Because alcohol is a depressant, very large amounts can cause respiratory and cardiac failure, resulting in death.

Marijuana impairs short-term memory and comprehension. Its use can cause confusion, anxiety, lung damage and abnormalities of the hormonal and reproductive system. Hours after the feeling of the drug-induced euphoria fades, the effects of the drug on coordination and judgment remain, heightening the risk of driving or performing other complex tasks. Cannabis, a fat-soluble substance, may remain in the body for weeks, and an overdose can cause paranoia, panic attacks, or psychiatric problems.

Club Drugs refers to a wide variety of drugs including MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, rohypnol, ketamine, methamphetamine, and LSD, and are often used at dance clubs and bars. No club drug is safe due to variations in purity, potency and concentration, and they can cause serious health problems or death. They have even more serious consequences when mixed with alcohol.

Depressants such as barbiturates, Valium and other benzodiazepines, Quaaludes and other depressants cause disorientation, slurred speech and other behaviors associated with drunkenness. The effects of an overdose of
Depressants range from shallow breathing, clammy skin, dilated pupils, and weak and rapid pulse to coma and death.

**Hallucinogens** such as LSD, MDA, PCP (angel dust), mescaline and peyote can cause powerful distortions in perception and thinking. Intense and unpredictable emotional reactions can trigger panic attacks or psychotic reaction. An overdose of hallucinogens can cause heart failure, lung failure, coma and death.

**Narcotics** like heroin, codeine, morphine, methadone and opium cause such negative effects as anxiety, mood swings, nausea, confusion, constipation and respiratory depression. Overdose may lead to convulsions, coma and death. The risk of being infected with HIV/AIDS or other diseases increases significantly if you inject drugs and share needles, and there is a high likelihood of developing a physical and psychological dependence on these drugs.

**Stimulants** – cocaine, amphetamines and others – can cause agitation, loss of appetite, irregular heartbeat, chronic sleeplessness and hallucinations. Cocaine and crack cocaine are extremely dangerous and psychologically and physically addictive. An overdose can result in seizures and death.

**Tobacco**, with its active ingredient nicotine, increases your heart rate and raises your blood pressure. The tar in cigarette smoke is a major cause of cancer and other respiratory problems. Carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke can promote arteriosclerosis, and long-term effects of smoking include emphysema, chronic bronchitis, heart disease and lung cancer.

**Drug Use by Students and Employees**

Rose State College is committed to maintaining a drug-free and alcohol-free environment for its students and employees in compliance with applicable federal and state laws. Students or employees who violate federal or state laws concerning the possession, use, or sale of drugs or alcohol are subject to criminal prosecution; those who violate College policies may also be subject to institutional sanctions (See College's Policies and Procedures Manual, Thirty-Fifth Revision, Sec. 1-1. Drug-Free Campus Policy, pp. IV-1-1 to IV-1-7).

No one may store, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages on any property under the control of Rose State College. The unlawful or unauthorized possession, use, distribution, dispensation, sale, or manufacture of controlled substances or alcohol is prohibited on College property and/or as part of any College activity. Students may also be subject to disciplinary action for violations of the alcohol or drug policy that occur off-campus or on private property. Employees or students who violate the policy may be disciplined in accordance with College policies, statutes, rules, regulations, employment contracts and labor agreements, up to and including dismissal and referral for prosecution. The College may contact the parents of students under the age of 21 for violations of the Student Code.

**Disciplinary Actions of College Employees**

Employees are subject to disciplinary action – including termination – for the following: possession or consumption of alcohol on institutional time or property; inability to perform satisfactorily their assigned duties as a result of consuming alcohol; illegal or excessive use of drugs, narcotics, or intoxicants; or the unauthorized sale or distribution of drugs, narcotics, or intoxicants.
Employees that have problems with controlled substances or alcohol are encouraged to seek professional advice and treatment. Employees may seek confidential help with or obtain a list of counseling and referral programs by calling the Rose State College Counseling Office at 733-7373. In some cases, the supervisor may direct employees to request this information.

**Drug and Alcohol Testing of College Employees**

Student and employee safety is of paramount concern to the Rose State College Board of Regents. Employees under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or controlled substances are a serious risk to themselves and to others. The Board of Regents hereby commits itself to a continuing good faith effort to maintain a drug-free workplace. Drug and alcohol testing of employees shall be conducted in accordance with federal and state law (See College’s Policies and Procedures Manual, Thirty-Fifth Revision, Sec. 1-1. Drug-Free Campus Policy, (b) Alcohol and Drug Testing Policy applicable to RSC employees and applicants, p. IV-1-2).

Employees of the College are subject to for-cause drug and alcohol testing; post-accident drug and alcohol testing; and post-rehabilitative testing. Employees of the College engaged in activities which directly affect the safety of others are subject to random alcohol and drug testing and scheduled periodic alcohol and drug testing. Employees of the College who work in direct contact with inmates in the custody of the Department of Corrections or work in direct contact with juvenile delinquents or children in the need of supervision in the custody of the Department of Human Services are subject to random alcohol and drug testing and periodic alcohol and drug testing (See College’s Policies and Procedures Manual, Thirty-Fifth Revision, Sec. 1-1. Drug-Free Campus Policy, (d) (2) (3) (4), p. IV-1-3).

**Drug or Alcohol Convictions in the Workplace**

An employee must notify his or her supervisor of a criminal conviction or Plea of Guilty or No Contest for drug-related or alcohol-related offenses no later than five calendar days following the conviction or Plea of Guilty or No Contest. Additionally, if an employee working on a federal contract or grant is convicted of a drug or alcohol offense occurring in the workplace, the College will notify the granting or contracting federal agency within ten days of receiving notice of the conviction. The employee may be required to complete a drug rehabilitation program in order to continue employment at the College (See College’s Policies and Procedures Manual, Thirty-Fifth Revision, Sec. 1-1. Drug-Free Campus Policy, (a) (3), p. IV-1-1).

**Violation of the Drug Policy by College Students**

Students who illegally possess, use, distribute, sell, or manufacture drugs are subject to disciplinary action and may be dismissed from the College. The standard disciplinary response to students who are distributing illegal drugs is dismissal. For more information about the College's drug policy, read Article II., Section G (2), of the Student Handbook.

The College provides counseling and referral services to students who are substance abusers or who are affected by the substance abuse of others. For confidential help with these problems, contact the Counseling Center at 733-7373 or the Office of the Director of Student Conduct at 733-6355.

**Drug and Alcohol Use: State Laws**

Oklahoma State law prohibits the sale or delivery of alcohol to anyone under 21 (twenty-one), or to any intoxicated person. Violations can result in fines of up to $1,000 and one year in jail. It is also illegal for a person under 21 to present false identification in an attempt to purchase alcohol.
On-campus violations of Rose State College policies regarding drug and alcohol use are strictly enforced by the College, and additional penalties may be imposed:

- The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or revoke without a hearing the driver’s license or instruction permit of a person under 21 who has purchased or attempted to purchase alcohol from a duly licensed establishment or who has consumed alcohol on licensed premises.

- Local liquor vendors have the duty to report to the Secretary of State any conviction for a violation of the Liquor Control Act, or a similar provision of a local ordinance, prohibiting a person under 21 from purchasing, accepting, possessing, or consuming alcohol and prohibiting the transfer or alteration of identification cards, the use of the identification card of another or a false or forged identification card, or the use of false information to obtain an identification card.

- The Secretary of State is authorized to suspend or revoke the driver’s license or learner’s permit of any person convicted of violating any of the prohibitions listed above.

Substantial penalties exist in Oklahoma for the operation of a motor vehicle by a driver with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 or greater. Arrests are also possible at lower alcohol levels if driving is impaired. The first offense can result in a $1,000 fine, incarceration for up to one year, and suspension or revocation of the offender’s driver’s license. Subsequent offenses entail penalties of significantly greater severity. Transporting open alcohol containers in a motor vehicle is also punishable under Oklahoma State law.

Possession and delivery of illicit drugs are prohibited in Oklahoma through Oklahoma Statute 63 O.S. § 2 and the federal Controlled Substances Act. Penalties vary with the amount of the drug confiscated; the type of drug found; the number of previous offenses by the individual; and whether the individual intended to manufacture, sell, or use the drug. A first-time conviction of possession of a controlled substance can result in a 1 to 3 year prison sentence, plus a fine of up to $15,000. More severe penalties may be imposed for conviction of class 2, 3, or 4 felonies involving manufacture or delivery to a minor. Vehicles used with knowledge of the owner in the commission of any offense prohibited by Oklahoma statutes or Controlled Substances Act can be seized by the government, and all ownership rights are forfeited.

**Drug and Alcohol Use: Federal Laws**

Under federal sentencing guidelines, federal courts can sentence simple-possession first offenders to one year in prison and a $100,000 fine. Penalties for subsequent convictions are significantly greater [21 U.S.C. 844 (a)]. A sentence of life imprisonment can result from a conviction for possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury. Possession of more than five grams of cocaine can trigger an intent-to-distribute penalty of 10 to 16 years in prison [U.S.S.G.S. 2D2.1 (b) (1)].

**Sexual Misconduct and Harassment Policy**

According to Oklahoma law, sex crimes involve the use of force or threat of force to sexually touch or sexually penetrate the victim’s body or forcing the victim to touch or penetrate the offender’s body. Threats of death or use of a weapon increases the severity of legal charges. Sex crimes can be prosecuted even if the victim knew the attacker; the victim did not fight back; the victim had consensual sex with the attacker previously; or the victim was intoxicated or unconscious.
Rose State College is committed to providing a campus community free from all forms of sexual misconduct. The College condemns all forms of sexual misconduct to include: Domestic Violence; Dating Violence; Stalking; Sexual Assault; Sexual Harassment; and/or any other form of sexual misconduct as defined by law and available at www.oscn.net.

Rose State College is committed to providing a study and work environment free from sexual misconduct and to ensuring the accessibility of appropriate reporting mechanisms and grievance procedures for addressing all complaints regarding sexual misconduct.

**Reporting Sexual Misconduct**
If you believe you have been a victim of sexual misconduct or have witnessed an act of sexual misconduct, you are encouraged to contact Midwest City Police Department at 911 and/or the Rose State College Campus Security Office located in the Student Center, Room 100, or by calling (405) 733-7313. For additional assistance regarding counseling and other outreach resources, please contact the Office of Special Services and Student Outreach located in the Student Services Building, Room 101, or by calling (405) 733-7373. For guidance in reporting issues of sexual misconduct please contact the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator for the College is the Executive Director, Human Resources-AAO and can be found in the Administration Building, Room 104, or by calling (405) 733-7979. You may also contact the Director, Student Conduct, located in the Student Services Building, Room 209, or by calling (405) 736-0355; or for anonymous reporting/complaints: refer to Part B, Section I of the Student Handbook or view the College’s Policies and Procedures Manual, Thirty-Fifth Revision, Sec. 1-5. Sexual harassment policy and grievance procedure, (j), p. IV-1-10).

**If you see something, say something!**

**Rose State College Grievance Procedure for Sexual Misconduct**
Rose State College’s grievance procedure for sexual misconduct embodied herein shall be available to any person who, at the time of the acts alleged, was either enrolled as a student at the College or was employed by the College. Nothing contained in the sexual misconduct policy shall be construed either to limit the legitimate exercise of the right of free speech or to infringe upon the academic freedom of any member of the College community. Nor shall the use of the procedures constitute a waiver by the Complainant or Respondent of any other legal rights he/she may have. This procedure shall not be applicable to academic evaluations and/or admissions decisions. The Sexual Harassment Policy and Grievance Procedure for Rose State College can be found in the College’s Policies and Procedures Manual, Thirty-Fifth Revision, Sec. 1-5., pp. IV-1-8 to IV-1-11 and Sec. 7-15., pp. IV-7-6 to IV-7-10.

**After Sexual Misconduct is Reported**
Individuals at the Rape Crisis 24-hour Hotline (943-RAPE) and the Rose State College Office of Special Services and Student Outreach (733-7373) can talk with you about your decision to report the crime, help you find the resources you need, and respond to requests to change your academic situation because of the attack. Several campus and community counseling and referral services are available to you. Call the Rose State College Office of Special Services and Student Outreach (733-7373) for additional information.

The Rose State College sexual harassment policy, including a description of the grievance procedures can be found in Sec. 1-5., pp. IV-1-8 to IV-1-11, of the Rose State College Policies and Procedures Manual, Thirty-Fifth Revision, and also at http://www.rose.edu/policies-and-procedures. Regardless of legal charges being filed, students accused of sexual abuse or assaults are subject to disciplinary actions from the College as outlined in
the Student Disciplinary Procedures. Sanctions the College may impose following a final determination of a
disciplinary proceeding regarding sexual assault, acquaintance rape or other forcible or non-forcible sex offense
include: reprimand, censure, internal conduct probation, conduct probation, suspension, dismissal or formal
sanction held in abeyance. Both the alleged victim and the accused are entitled to have others present during the
disciplinary proceedings, and both will be informed of the outcome. The College will change a victim’s academic
and/or classroom situations, if those changes are requested and are reasonably available.

Educating Students and Staff about Sex Offenses
Rose State College is committed to providing a safe and harassment free learning and work environment. Part of
that commitment includes educating current and prospective students and employees about campus security.
Many of the educational opportunities described earlier focus wholly or in part on rape awareness and prevention.
The Office of Special Services and Student Outreach offers workshops, speakers, and programs on sexual
assault education; provides counseling and referral for students; and distributes information on dating violence,
acquaintance rape, Oklahoma sex crime laws, and guidance for rape victims and their families and friends.

Sex Offender Registration
The Oklahoma Department of Corrections maintains an online database that permits access of all registered sex
offenders in Oklahoma. To learn the identity of registered sex offenders on or near campus, or anywhere in
Oklahoma, visit the Sex Offender Database. Once there, you can search by city, county, or ZIP code. The Rose
State College campus is located in Midwest City, in Oklahoma County, and in ZIP code 73110. The information in
the database is collected by other agencies and Rose State College cannot guarantee the accuracy or the
completeness of the information. The Oklahoma Sex Offender Registry may be accessed at
http://sors.doc.state.ok.us/svor/f?p=106:1

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires colleges and universities to issue a statement advising
the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders
may be obtained. The act also requires registered sex offenders to provide notice of each institution of higher
education in that state at which the offender is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

Information contained in the Sex Offender Registry shall not be used to commit a crime against an offender or to
engage in illegal discrimination or harassment of an offender. Any person who improperly uses Sex Offender
Registry information shall be punished by no more than 2½ (two and one-half) years imprisonment or by a fine of
no more than $1,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics
As required by federal law, Rose State College’s yearly crime statistics
are compiled on a calendar-year basis in accordance with the
definitions of crimes provided by the FBI for use in the Uniform Crime
Reporting (UCR) system. The report includes statistics for the previous
three years concerning crimes that occurred on campus and were
reported to designated campus officials. Additionally, these statistics
include individuals referred for campus disciplinary action for
categories required under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus
Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, including liquor and
drug law violations and illegal weapons possession.

Statistical information for certain off-campus locations or property owned or controlled by the College, as well as
public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus, are collected or requested from the
Midwest City Police Department and Oklahoma County Sherriff’s Department. For statistical purposes, crime
statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year in which the crime was reported.
The following crime statistics tables are reflective of the requirements mandated by federal law for compiling this
report, which became effective July 1, 2000. A daily crime log is available for public review by contacting the office
of the Coordinator, Safety, Security and Risk Management at (405) 736-0213.
# Rose State College Annual Crime Statistics

## 2011-2013

This information may be accessed from the U.S. Department of Education website at "http://ope.ed.gov/security/".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIMES</th>
<th>Campus Property</th>
<th>Non-Campus Property</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder / Non-Negligent Homicide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligent Manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible Sex Offenses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible Sodomy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault with an Object</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible Fondling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Forcible Sex Offenses</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Weapons Violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HATE CRIMES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Orientation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity / National Origin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny / Theft</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intimidation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction / Damage / Vandalism</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS/JUDICIAL REFERRALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Violations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Weapons Violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fire Safety Report
Currently Rose State College does not offer residential housing. However, to increase awareness and safety throughout the College, included in this year’s report will be a Fire Safety Report. Including non-campus property, Rose State College had 0 reportable incidents of fire related damage in 2013.

Clery Act Reporting Descriptions
The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) is the landmark federal law, originally known as the Campus Security Act, that requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. The law is tied to an institution's participation in federal student financial aid programs and it applies to most institutions of higher education both public and private. The Act is enforced by the United States Department of Education.

For purposes of reporting statistics, Rose State College must distinguish criminal offenses according to where they occur. Geographic locations are defined as follows:

- **On-Campus:** (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or retail vendor).

- **Non-Campus Building or Property:** (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

- **Public Property:** All public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities which are located within the Campus or is immediately adjacent to and accessible from the Campus.

Hate crimes are crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the victim’s actual or perceived race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, ethnicity, or disability. Additional categories for reporting hate crime data for 2008 include larceny, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction, damage, or vandalism of property.

Individuals in violation of campus policies regarding liquor law violations, drug law violations, or illegal weapons possession, who are not arrested, may be referred for campus disciplinary action. A referral for campus
disciplinary action for violation of Rose State College policies regarding alcohol, drugs, or weapons does not necessarily mean that a violation of law has occurred. Referrals that were the result of arrest or citation are reflected elsewhere in the chart. Data reported by the number of individuals referred for campus disciplinary action are from the Office of Student Affairs and Enrollment Management.

Classifying Crime Statistics
The statistics on page 15 are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the Clery Act. The number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated for the following crime classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, and aggravated assault. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs and there are three victims, this would be counted as three aggravated assaults in the crime statistics chart.

The number of incidents involving a particular offense is indicated for the following crime categories (includes one offense per distinct operation): robbery, burglary, larceny, and arson. For example, if five students are walking across campus together and they are robbed, this would count as one instance of robbery in the crime statistics chart.

In cases of motor vehicle theft, each vehicle stolen is counted as a single crime.

In cases involving liquor law, drug law, and illegal weapons violations, each person who was arrested is indicated in the arrest statistics. If an arrest includes offenses for multiple liquor or drug law violations, it is only counted as a drug law violation since it is the more egregious offense.

The statistics captured under the “Referred for Disciplinary Action” section for liquor law, drug law, and illegal weapons violations indicate the number of people who are referred to the judicial system in the Office of the Dean of Students and found responsible for violating those specific laws. Being found responsible includes a referral that resulted in disciplinary action being initiated by the judicial system and a record of the action being kept on file.

Statistics for hate crimes are counted in each specific Clery reportable crime category and therefore are part of the overall statistics reported for each year. The only exception to this is the addition of a bias-motivated simple assault resulting in bodily injury; the law requires that this statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime in any other area of the compliance document.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes
The following provides a description of Clery Act reportable offense crime definitions, which are taken from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. Sex offenses are defined per the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook.

**Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

**Negligent Manslaughter:** The killing of another person through gross negligence.
**Forcible Sex Offenses**: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

**Forcible Rape**: The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against the person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity or because of his/her youth.

**Forcible Sodomy**: Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Sexual Assault with an Object**: The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Sexual Abuse with an Object**: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Forcible Fondling**: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Non-forcible Sex Offenses**: Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

**Incest**: Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

**Statutory Rape**: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

**Domestic Violence**: Violent misdemeanor and felony offenses committed by the victim's current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant or person protected under the domestic or family violence law.

**Dating Violence**: Violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim.

**Stalking**: A course of conduct directed at a specific person, that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his, or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

**Aggravated Assault**: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.

**Robbery**: The taking or attempted taking of anything of value under confrontational circumstances from another person by force or threat of force or violence.

**Burglary**: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

**Motor Vehicle Theft**: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned— including joy riding.)

**Arson**: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property, etc.
Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Illegal Weapons Law Possession: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Hate Crime Definitions

Larceny/theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Simple assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to an actual physical attack.

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property (except "arson"): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.